

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

FOR  
FORTY-THREE YEARS  
COFFEE COUNTY'S  
LEADING NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 44

ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1940

FOR LATEST  
NEWS OF INTEREST  
READ  
THE ELBA CLIPPER

NUMBER 31

NOVEMBER

## Roosevelt Given Overwhelming Vote Of Confidence In Tuesday's Election; Coffee Voters Cast 146 For Willkie

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been reelected for a third term as nation's leader, according to unofficial returns of Tuesday's general election. Counting return from every section of the nation last Tuesday night indicate that it is impossible for Republican nominee Wendell L. Willkie to head off the champion.

With all returns available, were available Wednesday, at noon, radio newscasts stated that President Roosevelt was definitely leading the field with a total electoral vote of 437, while Willkie was leading in only seven with a combined electoral vote of 45. In the other states the result was still in doubt.

The noon broadcast Wednesday also stated that Mr. Willkie sent telegram of congratulations to President Roosevelt during the morning, which, of course, is indicative of defeat. Republican Vice-Presidential nominee McNary wired his congratulations to the President late Tuesday night.

Results over Alabama were not in doubt by noon figures show that the State has given the President a large majority. In unofficial returns it is indicated only one county in the State voted a majority for Mr. Willkie, this being Winston County.

Coffee County Vote  
Counting of all returns made Wednesday morning show that 3,277 Coffee County citizens went to the polls in Tuesday's general election to express their choice of a national leader for the next four years.

The tabulation shows that President Roosevelt received 3,231 votes in the Winston County received only 146. The largest Willkie vote comes from beat 7, which received 23, while 22, the next largest comes from beat 17, where 19 voters favored the Republican candidate; in beat 12, there were 15 votes; in beat 18, 14; in beat 19, 10; in beat 20, 10; in beat 21, 9; in beat 22, 8; in beat 23, 7; in beat 24, 6; in beat 25, 5; in beat 26, 4; in beat 27, 3; in beat 28, 2; in beat 29, 1; in beat 30, 1; in beat 31, 1; in beat 32, 1; in beat 33, 1; in beat 34, 1; in beat 35, 1; in beat 36, 1; in beat 37, 1; in beat 38, 1; in beat 39, 1; in beat 40, 1; in beat 41, 1; in beat 42, 1; in beat 43, 1; in beat 44, 1; in beat 45, 1; in beat 46, 1; in beat 47, 1; in beat 48, 1; in beat 49, 1; in beat 50, 1; in beat 51, 1; in beat 52, 1; in beat 53, 1; in beat 54, 1; in beat 55, 1; in beat 56, 1; in beat 57, 1; in beat 58, 1; in beat 59, 1; in beat 60, 1; in beat 61, 1; in beat 62, 1; in beat 63, 1; in beat 64, 1; in beat 65, 1; in beat 66, 1; in beat 67, 1; in beat 68, 1; in beat 69, 1; in beat 70, 1; in beat 71, 1; 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**THE ELBA CLIPPER**

Published Every Thursday Morning.

R. C. Bryan Owner-Publisher

Entered as second class matter July 18, 1905, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1876.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year \$1.00  
Six Months .75

CASH IN ADVANCE

DISPOSITION

Somehow it's a rough and the world laughs at you. Frown and the world laughs at you.

You have seen people were displeased with everything. The weather is too hot or too cold, someone says too much or they don't talk enough.

A good disposition is a trait that will give a person more than silver or gold. It brings friends and friends are cheap in any price.

Life is a series of contentions and dissensions. No matter how much you grumble and pity yourself, you can not break this cycle. A good disposition is a lesson which must be used bringing life closer to the goal of perfection.

There is so much good in every thing, that, if noticed, would not care anything to grumble about. If we would look on the bright side of life instead of the dark side we will make everyone else happy, as well as ourselves.

"Elba and the world and the world laughs at you."—Train School News, Gadsden.

## NOTES FROM HAWAII

Schoolfield Barracks, T. H., October 17, 1940.

Since I have been stationed in Hawaii for the past two years I have been receiving your Elba Clipper. I always welcome it with great pleasure for I like to hear news from Elba and places nearby.

Since I left Elba in September, 1938, I have had a pleasant year in the U. S. and have seen some very interesting places.

I am now in the middle of the Hawaiian group. My two years here have been well spent. First the working hours and then off to the beach for fun. The soldier gets on the beach at Sand Island.

Would like to say to friends of Oral Grimes of Curtis that he sends Aloha to all of them at home. He is in Hawaii in July, and is very much pleased with his assignment at Sand Island.

Aloha.

CHAS. F. KING,  
Hq. Co., 21st Infantry.

## BIRTHDAY DINNER

Friends, children and grandchildren of Mrs. Anderson Moore of Kinston Rt. 1, celebrated her 85th birthday Saturday, October 27th, with a dinner at the home of Mrs. Moore. Those enjoying the day were:

C. N. Cook and Mollie Lee Cook, Kinston Rt. 1; Mrs. Luisa Blalock and son, Jimmie; Mr. and Mrs. Lura Walker, Kinston Rt. 1; Mrs. Luellen Clinton, Fontenelle, and son, Jimmie; Mrs. Lula Shelton, wife and children, La-Willie, Mac and Clarice, of Kinston Rt. 1; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Cain, of Kinston; Mrs. Sam Wallace and wife, daughter, Jeanette; and sons, Garlie Wyrordine and daughter, Jean Linda Stephens.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. F. Harper.

DAMASCUS P.T.A. MEETS

A meeting was called for the parents and teachers of the Damascus Junior High School on Tuesday night, October 22nd, for the purpose of organizing a club.

A large number of parents and teachers were present and the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. George Danford, Vice President—Mrs. John D. Stewart, Secretary—Mrs. Carl Moore and Rev. William Stephens.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. F. Harper.

The Council of the Town of New Brockton will meet at 2 o'clock P. M. on November 1, 1940, at the office in said Town for the purpose of conducting a public sale at auction of \$12,000 worth of bonds.

Program—Mrs. J. W. McCall, Mrs. L. C. Moore, Mrs. Pauline Cook, and Rev. Dr. Orland L. Bradbury.

Recreation—Rev. Dr. Young and Mrs. Ruth Page, Mr. Donald McRae, and Mrs. Percy Matthews of Alabamaville, and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Quanton, Vicksburg, and Mr. Carl Moore and son of Elba.

Grandmother's seemed to enjoy every day very much.

She sees more birthdays as delightful as this one.—Cont.

GENERAL FOR MRS. GROOMS

Funeral services for Mrs. Alice Groomes, 65, who died at her home in the country, Monday evening, following a short illness, were held from the Goodman Baptist Church Tuesday afternoon with Rev. P. Jones and Rev. J. E. Plant officiating. Burial was in the adjoining cemetery.

Gerald Roberts and Nona Johnson, Reporters.

KINSTON F. H. A.

The Kinston F. H. A. met Tuesday, October 27th, at activity period in the home economics building. After short business session, a program consisting of a whistling contest and musical numbers was presented by Velma Reeves, John Merl Wise and Clarence Dahlberg.

L. R. BRYAN, Mayor of the Town of New Brockton,

## MAINTENANCE OF TERRACES NECESSARY, SAYS EDWARDS

According to G. L. Edwards, supervisor of the AAA farm program, will be assured of 10 cents a pound for good crimson clover seed produced in 1941, announced A. W. Jones, Alabama administrator of the AAA office.

"Terraces are the value of land just so long as they are kept in good working order," Mr. Edwards pointed out. "It is important to keep them up, but there is no need to keep them up all the time. After the crop harvest, when equipment and labor are not needed, for other work on the farm, it is better to let the terraces go. Farmers will be free to sell their terraces right after the crop harvest, when equipment and labor are not needed, for other work on the farm."

Grown will be free to sell their terraces either to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the purchase price, or to regular dealers.

"When losses occur in terraces it is important to repair them as soon as possible. This may not be sufficient to repair when it has just occurred. When it goes unrepairs, until the fall, it will probably require much more work to make the necessary repairs. Damage to the terraces which will allow the terraces to become better during winter months."

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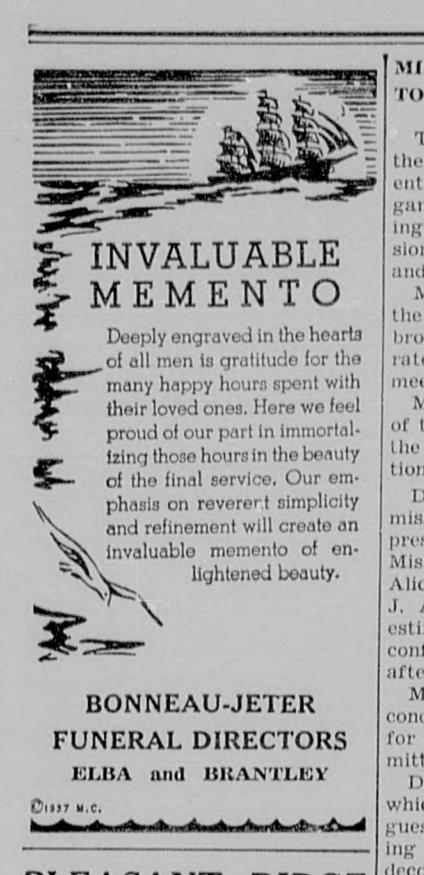
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**INVALUABLE MEMENTO**

Deeply impressed in the hearts of all men is gratitude for their loved ones. Here we feel proud of our part in immortalizing those heroes.

Memorial chrysanthemums in the autumn tones of yellow and orange and lovely dahlia decorations in the rooms used for the meeting followed by prayer.

Miss Baxter Bryan was leader of the program which opened with a solo recitation from "Royal Service" and social greeting.

The program included a short service.

Different phases of the foreign mission work of Baptists were presented by Mrs. J. A. Kendrick, Mrs. Mattie Johnson, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays and Mrs. Bryan.

J. A. Timmerman gave an interesting report on the missionary conference held in Troy Monday afternoon.

Miss Mabel Brunson, president, presented a short business session for roasters of officers and committee members.

During the delightful social hour which followed the program, the guests were invited into a room which was attractively decorated with specimen pink dahlias, chrysanthemums and potpourri for delicious refreshments.

The table, covered with a lovely lace cloth over green satin, was elegantly appointed in the colors of pink and white. A basket of pink dahlias flanked by four crystal candleholders with pink white candlesticks stood in the centerpiece. Miss Zadie Rowe, poured coffee and tea which were served with sandwiches and cookies.

Members present were Miss Ma-

ry Bell of Arton, Mrs. Marion Taylor, Mr. Marion Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Flanagan Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alceus Parrish, on Arton Route 1.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Goodson of Enterprise, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Miss Alpha Jernigan, Miss Zadie Rowe, and one visitor, Mrs.

Mrs. Marion Taylor made a hasty trip to Enterprise Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor spent Friday night with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Martin, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays, Miss Clark, Miss Alpha Jernigan, Miss Zadie Rowe, and one visitor, Mrs.

Mrs. Marion Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Gandy.

Misses Alcus Parrish and Lar-

rell Bell of Arton Route 1 were

in this community Sunday.

Mr. J. A. Goodson Jr., visited

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Flanagan Sunday.

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Miss Dorothy Vickers of Abbe-

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Miss Martha Ann Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Brooks, Jr.

and little daughter of Opp visited

relatives in Elba Sunday.

**PLEASANT RIDGE NEWS**

All allow me space for a few words from this section of the country. Most of our people are about thru gathering their crops now. The weather is very good.

Mr. W. H. Goodson is spending a few days with his son, Conner Goodson, and family near Enterprise.

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**1941 PRICES**

**On Meat Curing--Storage Bins and Frozen Food Lockers**

Last Fall it became evident that we were up against a record crop failure, we tried to do our bit to help the good folks of Elba and trade territory tide over the coming hard times by cutting prices on our cold storage facilities right smack in half.

We advertised these prices as Emergency Crop Failure Prices and a cash proposition, but when it became evident that a great number of our patrons could not raise even this Fall with a small amount of ready cash we carried on until this Fall with them and gave them the service they have a right to expect. There fore, we respectfully submit our price on Meat Curing Bins and Frozen Food Lockers for 1941:

**SALT MEAT CURING BINS**

Whole Bins-Ton Price	\$10.00
Whole Bins-Cash Price	\$9.00
Five-Eights Bins-Ton Price	\$8.75
Five-Eights Bins-Cash Price	\$8.60

Also low prices on small amounts by the pound.

All Frozen Food Lockers Full 12 Months Service From Date Of Rental

Time Price	\$10.00
Cash Price	\$9.00

By the Month, Cash in Advance \$1.00

Reasonable prices on small amounts by the pound.

These prices are One Dollar per unit under our normal prices and are much lower than the Average Meat Curing Bins and Frozen Food Lockers Service the country over. In fact, we know of none so low.

Don't forget there is a war on and anything can happen to meat prices.

Be sure and cure plenty of meat for 1941 and remember that your meat cured and stored with us is like money in the bank when you need it.

Elba Ice & Meat Curing Co.

ELBA, ALABAMA

**THE ELBA CLIPPER**

Thursday, November 7, 1940

**MISS JERNIGAN HOSTESS TO BUSINESS WOMEN—**

The Business Women's Circle of Elba, Alabama, was entertained by Miss Alpha Jernigan in her home on Monday evening at 7:30 for a program of mission study from "Royal Service" and social meeting.

Many chrysanthemums in the autumn tones of yellow and orange and lovely dahlia decorations in the rooms used for the meeting followed by prayer.

Mr. Baxter Bryan was leader of the program which opened with a short service.

Different phases of the foreign mission work of Baptists were presented by Mrs. J. A. Kendrick, Mrs. Mattie Johnson, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays and Mrs. Bryan.

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**THE ELBA THEATRE WEEKLY PROGRAM**

**Goodson Crossroads News**

**MRS. ENGLISH HOSTESS TO DOUBLE SIX CLUB—**

Simplest and beauty marked the wedding of Miss June Kinney English of Elba, daughter of C. Byrd, Jr., of Covington, Georgia, which was solemnized in the home of the bride's parents Saturday, November second, at four-thirty in the afternoon.

Minister J. C. Dixon of the Elba Church of Christ and the pastor of the Double Six Bridge Club officiated.

"MONEY AND THE WOMAN" with Jeffrey Lynn, Brenda Marshall

**FRIDAY—Double Feature "FLIGHT ANGELS"** with Dennis Morgan, Virginia Bruce Wayne Morris, Jane Wyman and Feature Western Serial and Comedy

**SATURDAY—Bargain Day Admission, 10¢ & 15¢ "COWBOYS FROM TEXAS"** with THE THREE MESSENGERS Serial and Comedy

**SUNDAY & MONDAY 10 P.M. ONLY "PRIMROSE PATH"** with Ginger Adams, John C. McCrae Admission, 10¢ & 20¢

**TUESDAY Only—Bargain Day Admission** "MYSTERY SEA RAIDERS" with HENRY WILCOXON Admission, 11¢ & 20¢

**WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY "FLOWING GOLD"** with John Garfield, Pat O'Brien, Frances Farmer

**RECENT BRIDE HONORED AT TEA SHOWER—**

A pretty event of the fall season given Thursday, from four to six o'clock in the afternoon, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Byrd, Jr., was a tea shower to Mrs. June Kinney English, the young English family, long prominent in this section. She is a young woman with a sweet, winsome, beaming smile and enjoys well popular favor. Her hat is of a unique design, the same rose rust shade of her dress with a veil of slightly deeper shade behind the back.

Her flowers were shoulder corsage of talisman roses.

Her ornate necklace was a lovely chain of antique design, the gift of the groom.

The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Byrd, Sr., and the late Mrs. Byrd.

As a result of the recent marriage

she will be known as Mrs. June Kinney English.

Miss June Kinney English is

the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Byrd, Sr., and the late Mrs. Byrd.

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## Need Some Help In Pork Curing? Here's Good Plan

THIS winter may fool a lot of folks into thinking it's "downright cold" as it was last year, it may be a mild winter. If it is, the farmer who is curing his own meat will probably run into trouble with the semi-warm weather.

As you know, weather cold enough for chilling the hog carcass before curing starts does not come with regularity during Alabama's mild winters. This lack of regular cold weather has resulted in thousands of pounds of meat being lost throughout the State.

Several years ago Alabama Experiment Station workers began to study this loss and to try to determine how it could be reduced. The effort was made by W. E. Sewell, associate animal husbandman, found a successful method of chilling and curing pork by the use of ice and salt. In fact, after chilling the meat was so good Mr. Sewell found that he could cure bacon in summer as well as winter.

In order to cure hams and shoulders during the warm months it was necessary to remove the bones from these pieces before chilling and canning. This procedure destroys the original shape of the ham and shoulder, but except for its rough appearance, the meat was very satisfactory.

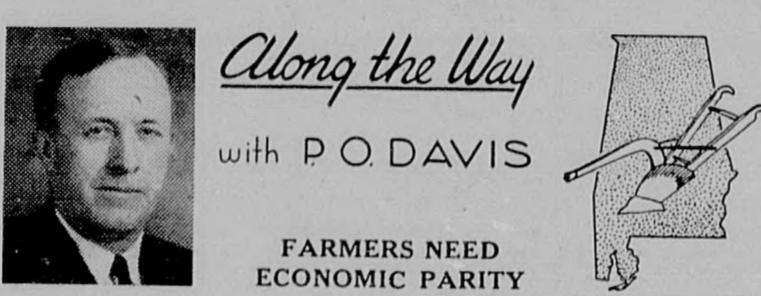
While Mr. Sewell's method has been successful in hot weather, he recommends it only for the cooler months from October to May.

In leaflet No. 17, published by the Alabama Experiment Station, Mr. Sewell gives full details on the method of curing pork by the curing processes. This leaflet is free to Alabamians and can be obtained by writing to the Experiment Station at Auburn.

The entire method is built around chilling the meat, after the bones have been removed,



Livestock authorities say sheep will return more money for the investment than most any other kind of livestock. In Morgan County several farmers are growing sheep profitably. Here's County Agent B. G. Hall inspecting one of the fine lamb crops there.



*Along the Way*  
with P. O. DAVIS

FARMERS NEED  
ECONOMIC PARITY

THIS Nation's No. 1 economic need is solution of the super problem presented by the American farmer's current struggle for economic parity.

And, what lies behind the current problems of today's farmer? What makes his plight the Nation's No. 1 problem? Some insist that it is a lack of production or a lack of production control program.

The answer to the production control argument after seven years of production control we now have a big surplus in all major agricultural commodities. Cotton is a good example. Even before the foreign market was disrupted by the current war in Europe, our supply of American cotton was sufficient for two years of consumption. About the same is true of corn and wheat.

Over in Canada the 1940 wheat crop is three times the available storage space and the Canadian farmers must store at home 2% of their 1940 wheat crop. Their wheat will be 30 cents per bushel on stored wheat or 10 cents on the entire crop.

Therefore, has production control worked? The answer is yes.

A significant fact about the farm production control program is that during the last three years the aggregate production on the farms of this nation has been slightly above that of 1929, which was a PBA YEAR. Until the preparedness program began, factory output was down over 50% in 1932.

Successful business has, from the beginning, exercised control of its output. No corporation engaged in industrial manufacturing in this nation today is able to produce indefinitely at maximum capacity unless there is a market for this volume of its production. The same is true of farmers.

\* \* \*

Immediately after the World War a farm depression started and culminated in September of 1932. Since then the farmer of this nation has almost doubled, provided that the adjustment program has been helpful. Cash income of Alabama farmers in 1939 was 80% per cent above 1932; and farmer buying power in 1939 was 84.2 per cent in 1932.

Today's agricultural income is 75 per cent of parity as against 34.2 per cent in 1932.

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\* \* \*

In this review of what the farmer has "made" over these years, let's not overlook what he has had to "spend." While the exchange price has been less and less favorable to his income, the farmer has been trying to buy more goods and services and has consequently increased his outgo.

An example of this is the leading mail order concern. Their 1939 catalog devoted 14 pages to buggies and two pages to one automobile. Their 1920 catalog devoted 27 pages to automobile accessories and five to buggies. In 1930 automobile accessories had increased to 45 pages and buggies decreased to one-half page; and their 1940 book gives 60 pages to automobile accessories and only one-tenth to one buggy—priced at \$96.50.

In 1930 buggy prices varied from \$40.00 to \$60.00. Most farmers raised their own horses and mules as well as feed for them. The price of a buggy back in 1909—a buggy which would last several years—was \$100. Horses and maintenance were nothing compared to an automobile—the price of \$400.00 would operate an average automobile today for around two months.

Grim facts and figures these, but even here there is a humorous note. The 1909 automobile was called a "motor buggy" and the price was \$395.00 "for car complete with rubber tires, Timken roller bearing axles, top, storm front, three oil burning lamps, horn, and one gas of lubricating oil. Nothing to buy but gasoline," to quote the catalog. Underneath, however, were the words, "ALL SPEEDS FROM 1 TO 25 MILES PER HOUR."

In all of their buying farmers must pay for the labor going into the product bought. For example, farmers now buy fertilizer. They must pay for wages at a minimum of 30 cents per hour in fertilizer factories. This figure is fixed by federal law. When the fertilizer gets to the farm there is no minimum wage for those who apply it to the soil, plant crops, cultivate and harvest.

\* \* \*

It is clear the hog production angle that most attention to peanuts has been directed in recent months. Experiments at the Wiregrass Experiment Station by Superintendent J. P. Wilson prove conclusively that harvested peanuts are equal to the yield of the hogged off peanuts are about equal to a good crop of vetch or other winter legumes. Still more important is the fact that at the Belle Mina substation in Lime-

## Your Vote On Cotton Quota Is Important

ON December 7 Alabama cotton farmers will vote for the fourth time on cotton marketing quotas. They, along with other farmers of the U. S., have used marketing quotas for the past three crops. For each of these crops—1938, 1939, and 1940 farmers have approved quotas by majorities ranging from 84 to 92 per cent of the farmers voting.

This year farmers are faced with a more serious question than ever before: what will the war have upon cotton? The war has "come home to the individual cotton farmer" because it has cut off many of the important foreign cotton customers.

Loss of export is expected to be far greater than the increased demand for cotton in this country, brought about by increased industrial activity as part of the national defense program.

The world supply of American cotton, about 25 million bales, is more than 7 million bales larger than at the beginning of the second year of the World War (1915).

World consumption of this cotton is expected to be at least a million bales less. Marketing quotas can be used only while the supply of cotton is excessive. At present rates of consumption, the 25 million bale supply is sufficient for about two years.

If quotas are approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting, penalties for marketing above the excess of the allotment will be in effect and loans will be available.

Marketing quotas have no effect on the cotton acreage allotment or the normal yield for any farm or in the production or marketing of cotton.

Three important related industries are supported by peanuts. These are the oil companies which extract the peanut oil and refine it into cooking and salad oils. There are the plants which shell, roast and (Continued on page 8)



This is lots easier than hand picking—peanuts coming from the picker which is set up in the field. The "goobers" come out on this side and the tops, or vines, go out on the other where they go through the operation seen below.



There's a lot of work to be done harvesting peanuts, a crop that has brought increased income through commercial sales and hog production. Here are some familiar scenes to Southerners. Alabamaans with peanuts being stacked after digging and later being hauled by cart to the mechanical picker.

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Possibilities of peanut hay for feeding livestock are many. Farmers are realizing this fact and are baling this hay as it comes from the peanut picker, as shown above.

## Cows Are Dangerous

The North American Veterinarian says a farm accident chart compiled by the Illinois agricultural association shows that more farmers were injured by cows than by bulls last year. Cows injured 127 persons, one permanently, while bulls injured 29, eight fatally. Horses killed 29 persons. There were 709 injuries and 37 deaths caused by live stock, according to the chart.

## More And Better Milk Is Aim Of 4-H Calf Club

**M**ILK for health, milk for more income and milk on more farms of Alabama is the program launched by a group of 4-H club members of Elmore County who have organized one of the very few 4-H Jersey Calf Clubs in the State.

Briefly the boys want to see more cows on the farms in Elmore County; they want farm income to be increased by more dairy cows on more farms and they want to start supplying other Alabama counties with purebred dairy cows and bulls.

That is the explanation of the club given by H. S. Gilmore, assistant county agent at Wetumpka, who is the leader of the group and one of the most active "members." Twenty-eight club members (there are two girls) already have 48 cows and heifers and three purebred bulls in the organization and it is not yet three years old.

For several years there has been an interest on the part of certain club members in dairy club work but it was not for the above group to get together and form a strictly independent organization with duly elected officers and to launch a comprehensive dairy building program.

And while a lot of credit should go to Mr. Gilmore and the parents of the club members who are really "backing the program," the boys cannot miss the enthusiasm of the boys themselves in raising good animals. To many of the members a registered Jersey heifer is as good a pet as they could have even though the ever-present dog is not yet three years old.

Farmers should be the best customers of food products grown on their farms. Too many farmers sell land or better still other equally valuable food products and buy back substitutes for the family table. To do so injures their own business. To increase the family consumption of goods requires the market for food crops by relieving the pressure of surpluses wherever they occur.

The gross income from poultry production was \$25.00 in 1936 and \$25.00 in 1938.

"There are still too many farms in Elmore County that do not have sufficient milk and butter for the growing children and for adults."

The assistant agent said: "Furthermore, we feel that when we increase the home milk supply we will not only improve health

but we will improve the income on the farm also. In connection with the increasing of income we see no reason why the sale of purebred bulls and heifers cannot materially add to the income along with milk, cream, or butter."

The plan of the club now is to keep dairymen supplied with good bulls and to also lead the way for 4-H dairy work in other counties by having the "ground leaders" to speak and being ready to supply other club members with registered heifers.

Each club boy takes care of the animal and keeps the registration papers and for the Jersey calf show will help prepare the stock and one livestock show at which most of the members will exhibit their animals. This means that plenty of grooming and care will have to be given the calves to keep them in condition for showing all that is needed for home use.

Fred Summers, of near Tallassesee, president, has eight cows from a start; he made two years ago with a heifer won in a competition and the prize money being made by the club boys that build up their dairy stock. For instance, Silas Martin, 14, Wetumpka, vice-president of the club, is selling 21 quarts of milk a day for \$2 per quart and can afford to buy a cow for drainage. Before that it produced nothing.

### Family Living

Farmers should be the best customers of food products grown on their farms. Too many farmers sell land or better still other equally valuable food products and buy back substitutes for the family table.

To do so injures their own business. To increase the family consumption of goods requires the market for food crops by relieving the pressure of surpluses wherever they occur.

We need to return to the old practice of living at home and placing more reliance upon the farm itself for the family well being.

During the nine crop years beginning with 1930, the average annual cash income from cotton production, including government payments, was \$6.5 million dollars less than during the decade beginning with the 1920 crop year.

Moreover, during the recent period, prices of items purchased by farmers were not reduced as much as the prices of items we received from cotton lint and seed. This decline in money income and in purchasing power, large even in this era of multimillion figures, is a factor contributing to industrial unemployment and on lowered prices of farm products normally purchased by cotton farmers from other groups.

If an annual rainfall of 85 percent of the mean is considered as being drought conditions, then the rainfall from 1881 to 1936 in these 11 total of 5 years since 1929, namely, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934, and 1936. In 1936 a total of 18 states recorded drought conditions, some of them extreme.

For 20 years farmers have not been getting that fair share of the national income which is required before agriculture can function on a sound and continuing basis.

The civic farmer of today realizes that merely being a good cultivator and a good businessman will not save the day for agriculture.

He must also become a good civic cooperator, working on agricultural-adjustment committees and marketing committees, attending committee meetings and Government conferences of various sorts, among them all kinds of things that the old-fashioned good-cultivator type of farmer and purely business-minded type of farmer would not have considered necessary.

Up to the present war, one-sixth of our total exports went to the 20 Latin-American countries and only one-fifth of our imports came from them. Only about one-third of their total foreign trade was with us.

The vast majority of America's non-farm families are wage earners. They work in factories—textile mills, shoe and clothing factories, canning and packing plants and in the transportation, communication, and wholesale industries. When earnings of city workers rise, farm incomes also go up.

As interested in their purebred dairy calves as they would be in the pet dog or cat are the members of Elmore County's 4-H calf club. Here are some of them with their prize animals with which they plan to make a contribution to the farming of Elmore County and other counties of Alabama. No. 1—Paul Martin, Jr., Wetumpka,



They grow tall corn in Limestone County as this picture will show. Boy, Route 5, Athens, is shown in front of a farm of Elmer Vinson on the farm of George Vinson, tax collector of Limestone County. Three years ago this land was ditched for drainage. Before that it produced nothing.

The real reason why farmers and factory workers have not gotten closer together in the past is because both of them have had to get along on too little, according to Milo Perkins, head of the U. S. D. A. marketing section.

They'll never get as close as they should if they live on \$80 to \$85 a month.

The reasons are obvious.

The city family might want to see farm prosperity, but there is so little in the family budget for food that it must be bought as cheaply as possible. Even though the food dollar goes 20 per cent further than it did in 1929, there's still not enough for growing vegetables, and that is the

problem of this surplus?

The first meeting of this kind was held in May. At this time the members made a quilt for the

hostess and a house coat for a member who was sick. In June it was a wicker furniture unit that was covered and another quilt for the hostess. At another meeting the club started a bedspread.

Mr. David Young, president of the Homespun club, is highly elated over the success of this plan and gives it credit for proving interest in club work as well as being a "big help" to the members.

**Farmers And**

**Workers**

The complaint of a farm sup-

plus will probably grow. It is a strange complaint in a land which is often called the richest on earth, but in which many millions of people never get enough to eat from one year's end to the other, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

What can be done to solve the problem of this surplus? What can be done to feed the 100 million people

properly fed and clothed?

First, farmers and their fami-

lies must themselves be well fed.

Second, farmers must find a better market for their produce and a better market for citizens who do not live on farms.

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Cash rather than sympathy is required to preserve a sound agri-

culture as a foundation of American civilization.

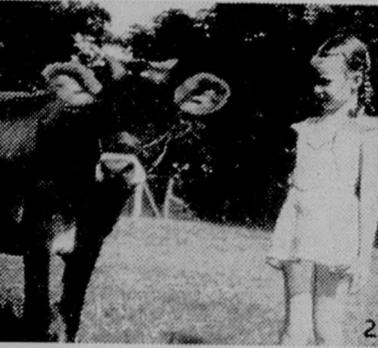
America must pay for a healthy agriculture—and perhaps for the preservation of the entire American system—is a fair share of the nation's income to the farmers.

The cash not supplied by an eco-

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plementary sources.



ka, who has three heifers; No. 2—Martha Jane Martin, seven years old, and one of the two girl members of the club; No. 3—Janet and Oakley Melton are big believers in the club, and No. 4—Assistant County Agent H. S. Gilmore and the Club's president, Silas Martin, of Wetumpka, look over Silas' three dairy cows.

## Demonstration Farm Is Showing Better Farming

**A**s a demonstration farmer, R. G. Waldrop, Union Grove, Marshall County, has worked out a crop and livestock plan that furnishes food and feed needs for the farm and home and a surplus of livestock, livestock products, and crops.

The Waldrops have lived on the same farm for the past 32 years. A large part of the present 40 acres of cropland was cleared by the family. Most of the cropland was cleared prior to 1935 with the old ridge terraces and the outlets pulled down the hill, which allowed the water to get away very fast.

Mr. Waldrop states his real soil conservation program started in 1936, when the terraces were remodeled to the Nichols type, the outlets pulled up and rock spillways constructed, which are now supplemented with kudzu. Other soil conserving practices include the use of half of all cropland to winter legumes each year, two acres of black locust, one acre of pine trees, two acres of improved permanent pasture, two and one-half acres of fescue, and one acre of fescue serecea for hay.

Due to the adoption of better farming practices the average yield of lint cotton has been increased from 260 pounds to 457 pounds per acre in the last four years. The cotton yield has been increased from 19 bushels per acre to an average of 26 bushels in the past four years.

The gross income from poultry production was \$25.00 in 1936 and \$25.00 in 1938.

In 1937 and 1938 Mr. and Mrs. Waldrop entered a "Farm to Prosper" contest and won a \$50 prize each year for progress shown on their farm. The \$100 in dues spent on improvements and conveniences in the home and on the farm.

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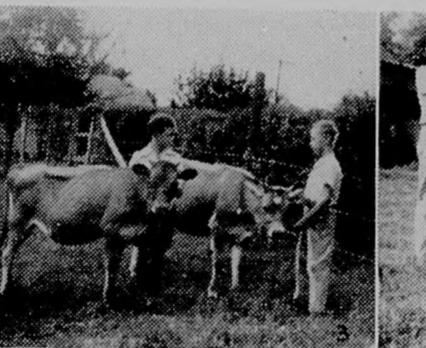
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## Chambers County Farmers Want To Go Fishing

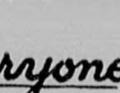
**F**UN for all and fish for a lot of folks is the idea back of a greatly increased interest in fish ponds in Chambers County. Four ponds were completed this past summer and early fall in addition to more than a dozen others.

George Lanier, W. H. Tucker, Joe Lanier, and J. W. Grady and sons have recently completed construction of ponds. The largest of these is the Grady pond with nearly 100 acres of water. It and others will be stocked with bass and bream.

Not only for fish are the Chambers County ponds constructed. Six other farmers are making plans for construction of ponds to help in the development of small truck farming units to produce vegetables for sale at the curb market, in addition to the production of fish.

"It is interesting to note," says Com. Agent F. McNeely, "that during recent years several of the producers have fertilized their ponds according to recommendations of the Alabama Experiment Station. These ponds can be fertilized to help to afford a better place for boys and girls to live and will contribute to that important slogan of Southern agriculture—live-at-home."

## Ever-Normal Granary Facts: Beef

**U.S. farmers in 1940 have feed grains, including**  **supplies, to produce enough**  **to feed everyone in the USA as much**  **as each ate in 1939, with enough**  **left over for 23,000,000 other people.**

## Folks Join Hands In Washington County Clubs

**C**OMMUNITY organization in which all people of the community are members has opened the way for a new enlightened farm citizenship in Washington County and brought about a closer coordination of all efforts for a better community and county.

That is the opinion of Ralph R. Jones, county agent, who works with farmers in the communities in helping to develop better farming. These community clubs are organized primarily to bring together men, women and children and help them keep abreast of common problems and to work cooperatively toward the solution of these problems.

"Already there are 10 community organizations in Washington County which hold regular monthly meetings. How long will these organizations live? Mr. Jones says they will not die because they were developed by the people themselves, because they are doing a service and because they are affording a means for community recreation."

Farm families of the Shady Grove community in Washington County believe in meeting and working together. They meet every two weeks instead of once a month to discuss the farm and freshen up, play a little and serve refreshments.

At every meeting the children take an active part in the program, and some improvement of the farm and the home is usually the discussion topic. Officers of the organization are S. G. Tucker, president; Marion Kenney, vice-president; Mrs. Marvin Kenney, secretary, and Mrs. E. M. Rogers, treasurer.

## Baldwin Potatoes Go To Market

**Baldwin County shipped 2,800 carloads of potatoes and approximately 500 carloads by trucks from this year's crop, reports E. E. Hale, county agent.**

Prices averaged 25¢ per hundred better than last year even though cold weather and lack of rain reduced yields.

## Agriculture Needs Cash

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# THE ELBA CLIPPER

FOR LATEST  
NEWS OF INTEREST  
TO THE CITIZENS  
OF ALABAMA  
THE ELBA CLIPPER

NUMBER 22

Page Eight

THIS MONTH IN RURAL ALABAMA

November, 1940

## Whose Responsibility?

By John L. Liles  
Extension Economist

(Reprinted from Auburn Economic Review)

**I**N a few weeks the highways will reveal that it is moving time for farmers. With their meager belongings packed in wagons, trucks and "jailopies" they seek to find a better place further on. Who are these people? Why are they moving? Where are they going?

Needless to say the majority of them tenant or cropper landlords. People who move move often. There is stability in ownership, whether in town or country. Ownership begets responsibility that tie one to his belongings.

Most tenant families move because our system of producing an annual cash crop makes it easy to move. Petty grievances and misunderstandings which are not serious and which could be settled amicably are magnified into justification for moving. A family cannot move off and leave its home. There are leaky roofs, rocks, fields, and muddy roads ahead as well as behind. The mover will inherit the same troubles his predecessor left behind. In a real sense moving is just "trouble swappin'."

What is the extent of moving? A study of the last census revealed that in 1935, 69,351 tenant families or 40 per cent of all total stated they moved during the preceding year, that is, additional 12 persons were born, died, married, etc., and 100 persons predeceased, etc. Let's put it this way. Forty per cent of the tenants move each year. Fifty-two per cent move within two years, and seventy-four per cent move within four years.

The cost of moving aggregates a sizeable total. If it costs only \$20 to move, the tenant moving bill would be almost a million and a half dollars a year. There is a farmers' saying that two moves is equal to a new home.

Farmers who move every year do not and cannot afford to build pastures, terrace land, improve buildings, build fences or introduce livestock. . . . Agricultural leaders have long advocated a diversified program, a balancing of crops with livestock. Can this goal be reached when sixty-five per cent of Alabama's farmers are tenants and half of them move every year?

Social conservation is one of the great agricultural problems of the state. Practically every agricultural agency is directing its attention to soil maintenance and building. W. H. Simpson, assistant coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, stated, "If we hold the people, we must hold the soil." The converse of that statement is equally true. Which is the cause and which the effect is impossible to know.

"Our farmers can secure an income adequate to support a family with necessities and reasonable comforts, they will continue to move in hopes of finding some improvement," Howard Gray, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, has stated. Can farmers hope to secure an adequate income unless they remain on their farms and build them to the place where production will afford greater incomes?

Rent-free leases have long been advocated as a solution to the problem of migrating farmers. Written leases will do much, but if they are to be effective instruments of tenure they must be preceded by an understanding between landlord and tenant on a sound agricultural program. The banker, businessman, landowner and tenant have a mutual interest in this problem.

Moving is a serious business. It is the root of many of our agricultural ills and an obstacle to progress in many directions. In its steps all public minded citizens have a responsibility.

### What! "Bald-Headed" Cotton?

Alabama Women Make Own Face Powder

(Continued from page 1)  
have the formula, your home demonstration agent can supply it along with full directions for the making.

When you have your materials lined up, weigh each part according to the amounts called for in the formula. There aren't many things you'll need. Let's see, there's talc, which is a soft magnesium silicate, to smooth the powder over your face. (Some bath powders are almost pure talc, by the way.)

A second ingredient is zinc oxide to hold the powder on your face, and here you'll have to do it along with full directions for the making.

If you want a good face powder for the least expense, make it yourself!



Photo by M. McAllister

Here's peanut butter in the making at the Sessions plant in Enterprise, Coffee County. No. 1—Peanuts roast in huge electric ovens while every step of the process is controlled by an electric timer. In this world's largest peanut butter factory many of these huge electric ovens turn day and night, doing their share in producing peanut butter that may be bought from New York to San Francisco. No. 2—Here the peanut butter, a product made with only the addition of salt, is being placed in different size glass containers and rushed down the conveyor belt to the labeling machine.

### Alabama Peanuts

(Continued from page 5)

grade the peanuts by the forage by confectioners and for sale as roasted peanuts. Then there are the peanut butter plants, one of which (the Sessions Brothers plant in Enterprise) is the largest in the country. There are others throughout the nation. This latter plant and others are also utilizing another by-product, peanut meal for livestock feeding.

Nell Fannin Hutchinson, news writer of Enterprise, says this of peanut oil: "The oil is extracted from the seeds after the oil has been heated. The oil is then refined and greased the wheels of progress of several budding industries."

This same description may be applied to the peanut industry as a whole.

### Community Forests

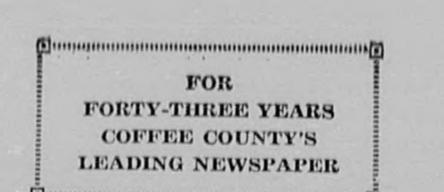
The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that 65 new community forests were added to the total in the United States during 1939, and that the area in community forests was increased by nearly 81,000 acres. At the close of the year the total number of such publicly-owned forests was nearly 1600, containing more than three million acres of forest land.

Winter legumes increased corn yields at a cost of 11 cents a bushel in tests by the Experiment Station.

If you want a good face powder for the least expense, make it yourself!

To show our confidence in KOOLMOTOR OIL and its fine, lasting quality, we absolutely guarantee thirty changes to run your car thirty thousand miles. All you have to do is drive in our station every thousand miles and let us fill your crankcase with KOOLMOTOR. We guarantee the change to run you 1,000 miles. This offer applies only to new car owners.

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ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1940

VOLUME 44

## Coffee Farmers Will Meet Friday November 22, To Vote On 1941 County Agricultural Committee

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED COFFEE 4-H CLUB COUNCIL

The Coffee County Council of 4-H Clubs has elected the following officers for 1941: Bonnie Loue Fritchett, Pine Level Club, president; E. Johnson, Dadeville, vice-president; Henry Galloway, Pine Level, secretary; Martha Martin, Mt. Pleasant, treasurer; Dorothy Gandy, Clanton, checker; Reba Faris, Dadeville, reporter.

Fifty boys and girls attend the officers training school held in Elba, November 10, when club presidents were trained in their duties.

Miss Mamie B. Mathews; vice-president, by Miss Fannie Kelley; treasurer, by Mrs. H. C. Arnett; and reporter, by Mrs. H. C. Arnett; delegate to the county convention.

The delegates from all communities will meet in Elba on November 22, to vote on a later date and elect the county committee.

The communities designated will be in a later

date and then they were held.

This is a very important meeting because the committee elected on this day will be your representative in the future.

Other candidates on the democratic ticket were voted in.

The state election picture is the same taking place in every community that we have today, and with the help of the members of the county convention, a delegate to the county convention.

The delegates from all districts, excepting those in the county convention, will be in Elba on November 22, to vote on a later date and elect the county committee.

The clubs are doing great work in leadership and this means help the boys who are otherwise not out of school.

Education is the most important thing to the boys.

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